BEAUFORT REGION
CUMULATIVE MONITORING
INDICATOR CATALOGUE

Energy, Mines and Resources Secretariat

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INTRODUCTION

Hydrocarbon development in the Beaufort Region is expected to have a number of socioeconomic impacts. A report by Carley (1984) grouped these impacts into issues of community concern which should be monitored.

A study by Rolf (1985) looked at the issues of demography, urbanization and industrialization, municipal issues, wage employment, business development, prices and incomes, renewable resource harvesting, education, community control, and the mass media. A second study by Elkin-Hall (1985) dealt with the issues of welfare dependency, family life, health, alcohol use, public safety, and housing. The two studies have been combined to create this package. The purpose of these studies was to identify data already being collected by various government departments which could be used as quantitative indicators of the various issues. These indicators are intended, initially, for use by government personnel and are not a substitute for either community produced data or monitoring activity.

The aim of these studies was to first identify various sources and types of data and then to identify the possible limitations of the data with regard to being valuable indicators. Most of the information came from territorial government headquarters and federal government offices in Yellowknife. Some regional and municipal offices were also contacted with approximately one hundred thirty-five people being interviewed.

Table 1 summarizes the results of the studies. One hundred twenty-two indicators, organized by issue, are listed. Most of the indicators are imperfect in some way. Some attempt to quantify an issue which is not easily quantifiable, most are not collected for the purposes of socioeconomic monitoring, and most vary in how well they meet the criteria for "good" quantitative measures.

In order to determine the quality of a quantitative measure, it is necessary to test if it is measuring what is supposed to be measured and if it is doing so consistently. For use in cumulative monitoring, this test must apply at two levels. First, how well does the indicator measure what it is supposed to measure - for example, do senior citizens' statistics really measure the number of senior citizens? Second, how well does the indicator measure change with respect to a particular issue - for example, does a change in the number of senior citizens receiving the supplementary benefit reflect a change in family life?

When changes do occur in indicators, it must be determined if the change has any significance. Although a change may be statistically significant, it may have little or no significance for community concerns or policy decisions. The converse may also be true. Additional information,

particularly in a qualitative form, is generally necessary to allow what is measured by these indicators to have any policy significance.

Specific limitations are presented for each indicator. There are, however, four limitations which are common to many of the indicators. These limitations should be kept in mind when using the indicators:

1. Incomparable Time Base

Most of the data is available on an annual basis. For the indicators in these studies, annual means either calendar or fiscal years. The kind of year used is noted in Table 1 and should be considered when comparing indicators.

2. Incomparable Data Collection or Report Base

The Beaufort region, for the purposes of cumulative monitoring, contains nine communities: Aklavik, Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson, Inuvik, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk, Coppermine and Holman. The communities fall into two territorial administrative regions. The first seven communities are in the Inuvik Region and the last two in Kitikmeot. Health and Welfare Canada uses zones for administrative purposes. Coppermine and Holman are included in the Mackenzie zone while the other communities are in the Inuvik zone.

Use of the data at the regional level can be very misleading. This data should be used with caution. While use of community level data is preferable, the fourth common limitation will explain why community level data is often not available.

3. Small Numbers

Most of the communities in the Beaufort region have very small populations. Within these communities only small numbers of things are being counted. These small numbers are very sensitive to small actual changes and errors in measurement. Because of this sensitivity, it is important to supplement these indicators with qualitative data. These indicators should never be presented as percentages unless the base numbers are presented as well.

4. Confidentiality

Many of the issues dealt with in these studies are concerned with confidential matters. Those working in the health and social services fields are

very conscious of the rights to privacy for patients and clients. Because of this, some potential indicators are not available for public use and many available indicators are not broken into small categories such as age, sex and ethnicity. This is also part of the reason why many of the indicators listed in these studies are at the regional level. If information was released at the community level, in some cases it would be the same as releasing the names of the people involved.

These studies provide a catalogue of many imperfect indicators as an initial survey of what is currently available. A Beaufort monitoring program should use a few strong indicators which clearly show the impact of change. The most useful and meaningful of this studies' indicators can now be selected for use in the implementation of a monitoring program.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF POSSIBLE INDICATORS BY ISSUE

ISSUE	SUB-ISSUE AND INDICATOR	SOURCE: GOVERNMENT LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	FREQUENCY AND TIME OF YEAR AVAILABLE	TYPE OF YEAR *	BASE YEAR **
DEMOGRAPHY	A. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE				
	- population size & structure	GNWT-YK	Semi-annual Jun/Dec	Calendar	1981
	B. POPULATION MOBILITY				
	- government personnel turn-over	GNWT-YK	Monthly	--	1986
URBANIZATION INDUSTRIALI-ZATION	A. INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY				
	- exploration agreement activity	Canada-YK	Annual March	Calendar	1982
	- oil & gas related permits	Canada-Inuvik	Annual		1971/82
	- industrial accidents	WCB-YK	Annual June	Calendar	1977
	- occupational health & safety activity	GNWT-YK	Annual	Calendar	1983
	- spill activity	GNWT-YK	Annual January	Calendar	1983 (1971)
	- bear-human conflicts	GNWT-YK	Annual	Fur Year	
	- exploration expenditures	Canada-YK	Annual	Calendar	1985

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ISSUE	SUB-ISSUE AND INDICATOR	SOURCE: GOVERNMENT LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	FREQUENCY AND TIME OF YEAR AVAILABLE	TYPE OF YEAR *	BASE YEAR **
	B. OUTSIDE LINKAGES				
	- ferry traffic	GNWT-YK	Monthly Jun.-Oct.	--	1977/79
	- motor vehicles	GNWT-YK	Monthly or Annually Mar. 31	Fiscal	1979/80
	- highway traffic	GNWT - Hay River	Variable Monthly	--	1980/81 1983/84
	- truck cargo	GNWT-Inuvik	Monthly	--	Nov. 84
	- air traffic	Canada - Ottawa	Monthly/ Annual - 2 year lag	--	Variable
	- summer park activity	GNWT-YK	Annual Jan/Feb	Calendar	1984
	- tourist activity	GNWT-YK	Every 3 or 4 years	Calendar	1984/85
	C. PHYSICAL GROWTH				
	- building	munic-Inuvik	Annual January	Calendar	1971
	- property values	GWNT-YK	Annual	--	1980 (1963)
	- oil & gasoline consumption	GWNT-YK	Monthly or Annual		1979

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF POSSIBLE INDICATORS BY ISSUE

ISSUE	SUB-ISSUE AND INDICATOR	SOURCE: GOVERNMENT LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	FREQUENCY AND TIME OF YEAR AVAILABLE	TYPE OF YEAR *	BASE YEAR **
	D. PRIVATE SECTOR SERVICE ACTIVITY				
	- insurance services	GWNT-YK	Annual	Calendar	1978
	- professional services	GWNT-YK	Annual	--	1980
	E. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY (GNWT)				
	- government purchasing	GWNT-YK	Monthly	Fiscal	1974/75 regional 1985 com.
	- government construction	GWNT-YK	Quarterly	--	1985
	- highway maintenance activity	GWNT-Hay River	Biweekly		1977
	- government personnel	GWNT-YK	Monthly		1982
MUNICIPAL ISSUES	A. FISCAL IMPACT				
	- municipal deficits	GWNT-YK	Annual end of 2nd Q.	Fiscal	1982
	- revenue expenditure	GWNT-YK	Annual	Fiscal	Variable
	- municipal debt	GWNT-YK	Annual	Fiscal	Variable
	- bylaw activity	GWNT-YK	Cumulative	--	Variable

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF POSSIBLE INDICATORS BY ISSUE

ISSUE	SUB-ISSUE AND INDICATOR	SOURCE: GOVERNMENT LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	FREQUENCY AND TIME OF YEAR AVAILABLE	TYPE OF YEAR *	BASE YEAR **
	B. HARD & SOFT SERVICE PROVISION				
	- infra-structure provision	GWNT-YK	Annual	Fiscal	1982
	- recreation facilities	GWNT-YK	Annual Nov.	Fiscal	1981
	- recreation facilities adequacy	GWNT-YK	Annual Feb/Mar.	Calendar	1979
	C. LAND USE				
	- land transactions	GWNT-YK	Cumulative (month lag)	--	--
	D. ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY				
	- admin-istrative training	GWNT-YK	Annual	Fiscal	1979/84
WAGE EMPLOYMENT	A. SUPPLY: LABOUR FORCE				
	- employment development activity	GWNT-YK & Inuvik	Monthly Annual-June	--	1984 Mth 1986 Ann
	- labour force characteristics	GWNT-YK	Annual March 31		1984 (May not be repeated)
	- employment related social assistance	GWNT-YK	Monthly	--	1980

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ISSUE	SUB-ISSUE AND INDICATOR	SOURCE: GOVERNMENT LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	FREQUENCY AND TIME OF YEAR AVAILABLE	TYPE OF YEAR *	BASE YEAR **
	- job seeking activity	Canada-Inuvik	Monthly 1st week	--	1982
	- unemployment insurance	Canada-Inuvik	Monthly		1982
	B. DEMAND - EMPLOYMENT				
	- employment by sector	GWNT-YK	Annual Summer	--	1985
	- employment vacancies	Canada-Inuvik	Monthly		1984
	- employers by sector	WCB-YK	Annual March	Calendar	1977
	- exploration agreement employment	Canada-YK	Annual	Calendar	1984/85
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	- exploration agreement activity	Canada-YK	Annual		1984/85
	- financial assistance to business	GWNT-YK	Annual	Fiscal	1984
	- regional business	GWNT-YK	Annual		1984
	- business licenses	Munic.- (Inuvik, Tuk Coppermine)	Annual	—	?

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ISSUE	SUB-ISSUE AND INDICATOR	SOURCE: GOVERNMENT LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	FREQUENCY AND TIME OF YEAR AVAILABLE	TYPE OF YEAR *	BASE YEAR **
	- tourism business	GWNT-YK	Annual	--	?
	- business by sector	GWNT-YK	Annual	--	Future
PRICES & INCOMES	A. INCOME				
	- tax filer income	GWNT-YK	Annual-3 Year time lag	Calendar	1981 (1975 w/o trapping)
	- disposable income	GWNT-YK	Every 5 years	Calendar	1980
	B. PRICES				
	- cost of living	GWNT-YK	Every 4	--	1983
RENEWABLE RESOURCE HARVESTING	A. HUMAN ACTIVITY				
	- fishing	Canada-Inuvik	Annual April	Fiscal	1980
	- non-native Hunters & Trappers	GWNT-YK	Annual	Fur July	1965/81
	- fur sales	GWNT-YK	Annual September	Fur	1954
	- commercial trappers	GWNT-YK GWNT-YK	Annual September	Fur	1972-73

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF POSSIBLE INDICATORS BY ISSUE

ISSUE	SUB-ISSUE AND INDICATOR	SOURCE: GOVERNMENT LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	FREQUENCY AND TIME OF YEAR AVAILABLE	TYPE OF YEAR *	BASE YEAR **
	- living on the land	GWNT-YK	Annual	Fiscal	1978
	- native hunting & trapping	GWNT-YK	Cumulative	--	1979
	- wildlife ordinance	GWNT-YK	Annual July	Fur	1970's
	B. HARVEST STATISTICS				
	- fish	Canada-YK	Annual	Fiscal	1982 (1975)
	- Beluga whales	Canada-Inuvik	Annual September	--	1975
	- native general harvest	GWNT-Cambridge Bay	Annual March	Calendar	1982
	- native commercial harvest	GWNT-YK	Annual	Fur	?
	- non-native harvest	GWNT-YK	Annual	Fur	1965/81
EDUCATION	A. PRIMARY & SECONDARY				
	- enrolment	GWNT-YK	Annual November	Academic	1978
	- attendance	GWNT-YK	Annual Mar/Apr	Academic	1981
	- staff	GWNT-YK	Annual	Academic	1978

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ISSUE	SUB-ISSUE AND INDICATOR	SOURCE: GOVERNMENT LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	FREQUENCY AND TIME OF YEAR AVAILABLE	TYPE OF YEAR *	BASE YEAR **
	B. POST-SECONDARY & ADULT				
	- post-secondary enrolment	GWNT-YK	Annual	Academic	1982
	- CEIC sponsored training	GWNT-YK	Annual	Fiscal	1977
	- extension enrolment	Thebacha College	Monthly		1980
	- Tuk Tech training	Tuk Tech	Annual May	Season	1983
	- exploration agreement training activity	Canada-YK	Annual	Calendar	1985
	- apprentice-ship	GWNT-Inuvik	Monthly		1974
COMMUNITY CONTROL	- government personnel	GWNT-YK	Monthly		1982
	- affirmative action	GWNT-YK	Monthly		
	- local gov't powers	GWNT-YK	3-4 times/ year		Variable
	- information access	GWNT - Hay River	Annual	Calendar	1972/78/ 1985

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ISSUE	SUB-ISSUE AND INDICATOR	SOURCE: GOVERNMENT LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	FREQUENCY AND TIME OF YEAR AVAILABLE	TYPE OF YEAR *	BASE YEAR **
MEDIA	- local content	CBC-Inuvik	Weekly	--	1983
	- community level media	GWNT-YK	--	--	1984?
WELFARE DEPENDENCY	- social assistance recipients	GWNT-YK	Monthly	--	1980
	- social assistance expenditures	GWNT-YK	Monthly	--	1980
	- time on assistance	GWNT-YK	Monthly	--	1980
	- per capita payments	GWNT-YK	Monthly	--	1980
	- older assistance recipients	GWNT-YK	Monthly	--	1980
FAMILY LIFE	A. YOUTH				
	- departmental adoptions	GWNT-YK	Annual May	Fiscal	1981
	- custom adoptions	GWNT-YK	Annual May	Fiscal	1981
	- children in care	GWNT-YK	Monthly	--	1981

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ISSUE	SUB-ISSUE AND INDICATOR	SOURCE: GOVERNMENT LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	FREQUENCY AND TIME OF YEAR AVAILABLE	TYPE OF YEAR *	BASE YEAR **
	- single-parent families	GWNT-YK	Every 5 years with 2 year delay	Calendar	1976/ 1981
	- young offenders	GWNT-YK	Annual May	Fiscal	1985
	B. THE ELDERLY				
	- elderly	GWNT-YK	Semi-Annual June, Dec.	Calendar	1981
	- Canada Pension Plan	GWNT-YK	Quarterly	Fiscal	1967
	- Old Age Security	GWNT-YK	Annual May	Fiscal	1967
	- Seniors Supplementary Benefit	GWNT-YK	Monthly	--	1980
HEALTH	A. RANGE OF SERVICES				
	- health facilities	GWNT-YK	Annual	Fiscal	1967
	- physicians	GWNT-YK	Annual	Fiscal	1982/1967
	- nursing stations	Canada-YK	Annual May	Calendar	1982
	- public health services	Canada-YK	Annual May	Calendar	1982

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ISSUE	SUB-ISSUE AND INDICATOR	SOURCE: GOVERNMENT LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	FREQUENCY AND TIME OF YEAR AVAILABLE	TYPE OF YEAR *	BASE YEAR **
	- dental officers	Canada-YK	Annual May	Calendar	1954
	- dental therapists	Canada-YK	Annual May	Calendar	1954
	B. PHYSICAL HEALTH				
	- low birthweight babies	Canada-YK	Annual May	Calendar	1954
	- infant mortality rate	Canada-YK	Annual May	Calendar	1954
	- life expectancy	GWNT-YK			
	- types of illness	Canada-YK	Annual May	Calendar	1982
	- infectious diseases	Canada-YK	Annual May	Calendar	1954
	- sexually transmitted diseases	Canada-YK	Annual May	Calendar	1954
	- cause of death	Canada-YK	Annual May	Calendar	1954
	C. MENTAL HEALTH				
	- suicides	Canada-YK	Annual May	Calendar	1954
ALCOHOL USE	- liquor sales	GNWT-Hay River	Annual June	Fiscal	1968

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ISSUE	SUB-ISSUE AND INDICATOR	SOURCE: GOVERNMENT LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	FREQUENCY AND TIME OF YEAR AVAILABLE	TYPE OF YEAR *	BASE YEAR **
	- alcohol and drug programs	GWNT-YK	Annual		1980
	- alcohol and drug contributions	GWNT-YK	Annual	Fiscal	1980
	- alcohol and drug workers	GWNT-YK	Annual		1980
	- alcohol offences	GWNT-YK	Annual		1980
PUBLIC SAFETY	- RCMP	Canada-YK	Monthly		1985
	- criminal code offenses-persons	Canada-YK	Monthly		1983
	- criminal code offenses-property	Canada-YK	Monthly		1983
	- probation	GWNT-YK	Annual		1977
	- convictions	GWNT-YK	Annual		1977
HOUSING	- public housing	GWNT-YK	Monthly		1985
	- new public housing	GWNT-YK	Annual May	Fiscal	1974
	- housing stock	GWNT-YK	Every 5 years with 2 year delay	Calendar	1981

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ISSUE	SUB-ISSUE AND INDICATOR	SOURCE: GOVERNMENT LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	FREQUENCY AND TIME OF YEAR AVAILABLE	TYPE OF YEAR *	BASE YEAR **
	- housing	MUNIC-Inuvik	Annual		
	- NWTHC revenues and expenses	GWNT-YK	Annual May	Fiscal	1974

Footnotes:

* Type of Year: Fiscal: April 1 - March 31; Fur: July 1 - June 30
** More than one date means there are different bases for different data within a indicator.

INDICATOR CATALOGUE

The catalogue contains a list of indicators by issue (and by sub-issues), the data associated with the indicator, the source, frequency and base year of the indicator, definitions where applicable and some of the limitations judged to be important in terms of the indicator's usefulness.

A few of the indicators are being developed and do not yet exist and some are in the form of "raw data". The latter have only been included where the person contacted suggested it would not be difficult to summarize the information, or volunteered to do so if requested.

I. DEMOGRAPHY

Indicators for what Carley (1984) discussed as demographic conerns are categorized under the sub-issues of demographic change and population mobility.

Direct indicators (although flawed) exist only for demographic change. An indirect indicator for population mobility, government personnel turnover, will be available in a year or so, but the issue overall remains a difficult one to monitor.

One of the difficulties with trying to measure population mobility is that only family migration data are available at the community level. For confidentiality purposes, these data may have to be aggregated to the region defined for monitoring. Non-family migration data are available only from tax returns on a regional level, and it would be difficult to allocate in-and out-migrants among Beaufort and non-Beaufort areas. Coupled with the three year delay in releasing tax return data this severely limits the use of migration to indicate population mobility.

Another gap in monitoring demographic issues is the absence of information on extra-community work camp populations. The characteristics of this population would be expected to affect adjacent communities but so far appear uncaptured by any data available through government sources.

Finally, there is no information on the transient population. This shadow population - such as people looking for work or taking courses - would be expected to increase along with increased industrial activity and can place pressure o health and social service provision among other things. Although about 10% of the Yellowknife population is estimated to be transient, no estimates are available for the Beaufort and transient population is difficult to monitor because it is difficult to locate.

A. DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

INDICATOR: POPULATION SIZE AND STRUCTURE

Data: Estimates of population size and population structure according to categories of age, sex and ethnic origin.

Level: Community

Source: GNWT Bureau of Statistics
Nunda Rao: 873-7653

Frequency: Semi-annual (June and December) for population size and structure. Annual (December) for age distribution.

Base Year: 1981 is the most reliable base year. Estimates do go back to 1976 but there were different assumptions used with respect to migration; the Metis were not distinguished as a separate group until the 1981 census; and information on inter-community migration was not reliable nor always available.

Definitions: The estimates are based on the 1981 census. For census purposes, a resident is defined as anyone who claims to have lived, or received mail, in a particular location for six months. Ethnic origin is self-declared and reported as Inuit, Metis, Dene or other. These categories are also listed on the NWT birth form where ethnic status is again a voluntary declaration, based on that of the mother.

Caution: The estimates are calculated from births, deaths and migration information:

1. Not all of the births and deaths recorded inside the NWT are necessarily those of residents, and there is a 1½ year lag in receiving the numbers of births and deaths which occur outside the NWT. In addition to other calculations, this may especially affect estimates of Ethnic status because it cannot be recorded outside of the NWT, and the numbers, although small, could be significant. For example, in 1984, approximately 1/6 of all NWT births and about 1/10 (5 of 55) of all Inuvik region deaths occurred outside of the NWT. Although the non-native population, more than the native population, tends to go south for births, this is not true for deaths.

2. The ethnic status of newborn babies, besides being voluntary, depends on the mother's ethnicity. As the number of ethnically mixed marriages increases, estimates and population by precise categories of ethnic origin will become more and more imprecise.

3. Family allowance data by postal code are used to estimate migration. Therefore migration information at the community level is available only for families (and the information includes the numbers, age and sex and children); and it should be noted that Paulatuk did not have a separate postal code until 1984 and would be included with Inuvik.

It is assumed that families who move from one community to another are native while families who migrate from the provinces are not. It is also assumed that non-families who move cancel each other out so that net migration of non-families is zero. The degree to which those assumptions hold might be checked in the communities themselves. They may not hold in the face of increasing industrial activity and government decentralization.

B. POPULATION MOBILITY

INDICATOR: GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL TURNOVER

Data: Community

Source: Finance and Administration, Department of Personnel
Norm Mair: 873-7394

Frequency: Monthly for previous month.

Base Year: Expected to be available by 1986.

Caution: Turnover is currently recorded by hand and only at the department level and the information is not particularly meaningful. The GNWT Department of Personnel is developing a computerized data base and when the system is operational, a special report could be requested from Mr. Al Delmage, Chief of Finance and Administration (873-7417).

It takes about 24 hours to receive a special report.

II. URBANIZATION - INDUSTRIALIZATION

Urbanization - industrialization is difficult to disentangle from the other monitoring issues. As a result it is nearly impossible to derive indicators which directly measure the phenomenon and do so without measuring something else at the same time. Nor are there direct indicators for the concerns or sub-issues related to urbanization - industrialization. Carley identified outside linkages, for example, as one indicator of urbanization and suggested statistics such as ferry, road and air traffic as possible measures. Each of these provides perhaps an image of outside linkages, but not a very clear one. This kind of fuzziness pervades most of the indicators and data available for this issue.

In addition to outside linkages, physical growth, industrial activity, private sector service activity and senior government activity are listed as sub-issues for urbanization - industrialization. Although there is very little information available on private sector services, it is included with government activity in order to reflect the economic complexity associated with industrialization and urbanization. Economies grow more complex as more levels and more sectors of economic activity develop, more diversity exists within each sector and sectors and activities become more and more interdependent. Yellowknife, for example, has greater economic complexity than Inuvik which in turn is more economically complex than Paulatuk.

A. INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

INDICATOR:	EXPLORATION AGREEMENT (OIL AND GAS) ACTIVITY
Data:	Number of exploration agreements concluded, number of drilling authorities issued, seismic programs run and kilometres of seismic shot, wells spudded and completed, rigs active.
Level:	Regional: Beaufort Region
Source:	COGLA Annual Report Kim Singh: 920-8175
Frequency:	Annual base on calendar year. Available in about March of each year.
Base Year:	1982 (previous annual reports entitled Oil and Gas Activities and published by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada provide some comparable information back to 1976).
Caution:	This is regional level information and not as useful to specific communities. Also no onshore activity is reported.

INDICATOR: OIL AND GAS RELATED PERMITS

Data: Number of onshore land use permits, and offshore seabed leases and dredging licences issued by DIAND each year.

Level: Community - including Holman and Coppermine.

Source: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Inuvik Regional Office.
Bonnie Heath 979-3361

Frequency:

Baseline: 1971: Land use
1982: seabed and dredging

Caution: No report is issued. The information is kept on a ledger sheet. However it is easily accessible, kept in one place and would not be difficult to monitor each year.

INDICATOR: INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Data: Number of accident claims handled by the Worker's Compensation Board according to type of accident and class of industry.

Level: Community

Source: Worker's Compensation Board Annual Report
Al Collinson 920-8081

Frequency: Annual
Available each June for previous calendar year (except for 1984 which will not be out until September).

Base Year: 1977

Caution: The WCB does not have jurisdiction over all industries in the NWT. Crown corporations, for example, are exempt and thus Petro Canada would not be included. In 1984, for the first time, the oil and gas industry (class 3) was separated from class 2 which includes mining.

Since there is no mining activity in the Beaufort Region, comparisons for oil and gas related accidents may be possible but should be done cautiously.

INDICATOR: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACTIVITY

Data: Number of occupational health and safety inspections, number of deficiency orders written, number of requests for information requiring research and number of complaints requiring investigation.

Level: Regional: Inuvik Region*

Source: Annual Report
Occupational Health and Safety Section
Department of Justice and Public Services
Laurie Nowakowski 873-7468

Baseline: 1983 is the 1st year the Norman Wells project was separated from the region.*

Caution: *The Inuvik region was separated from the total for the first time in 1982. However it would be distorted by the Norman Wells project. Holman and Coppermine would not be included, and are hidden in the headquarters regional report.

It should also be noted that these data, similar to crime statistics, will depend on who is reporting what and how they classify what they inspect or do. An increase in the number of deficiency orders written, for example, may mean a difference in personnel or policy and not just that more places of industry or business failed to meet standards. Changes could also depend on the kind of business or industry in a location; (some types may be more prone to complaints); and on changes in what is known about potential occupational hazards.

INDICATOR: SPILL ACTIVITY

Data: Number of spills, commodity and quantity reported to the 24-hour pollution control spill response wire.

Level: Locality or community.

Source: Pollution Control Division,
Department of Renewable Resources
Lorne James: 873-7178 or Emery Paquin 873-7645

Frequency: Annual based on calender years. Available each January for previous year. (Note: internal report which would require an official request).

Base Year: 1983 (by computer). Records go back to 1971.

Caution: The oil and gas industry is not required to report spills which they judge to be minor. Minor is defined as being without sociological or toxic impact and that definition is up to each operator. However, minor spills are reported by mail in a monthly report to DIAND who screens for potential abuse. All other spills must be reported and there is no apparent evidence that they are not.

INDICATOR: BEAR-HUMAN CONFLICTS

Data: Number of Bear Complaints and Nuisance Kills

Level: Location of accident.

Source: Field Services
Department of Renewable Resources
Dave Brackett: 920-8716

Frequency: Annual - after licence year ends July 1st.

Base Year:

Caution: Increased industrial activity has coincided with intensive management; the bear population has grown at the same time and there is a greater chance of bear-human contact. An increased number of complaints and nuisance kills, however, does indicate more instances of bear-human conflict even if this is not an unambiguous indicator of industrial activity.

INDICATOR: EXPLORATION AGREEMENT EXPENDITURE

Data: Projected expenditures for seismic, drilling and mapping activity.

Level: Community or Development Impact Zone

Source: Economic Development Division
DIAND, Yellowknife
Helen Young: 920-8565

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1985 (not yet completed).

Caution: The report will be based on annual reports filed by industry with COGLA and these have several limitations. With respect to projections of activity, actual expenditures often deviate widely from that projected, and so does the associated activity. As a rule, companies also report total exploration agreement activity. Therefore, for companies such as Petro Canada which has ten agreements throughout the valley and in the Delta, it is not possible to distinguish specific Beaufort region activity projections.

B. OUTSIDE LINKAGES

INDICATOR: FERRY TRAFFIC

Data: Ferry statistic from Arctic Red River and Peel River Ferries: number of vehicles by category. The 7 categories reflect passenger, commercial, bus and miscellaneous traffic such as motorcycles. The number of passengers will not be recorded as of 1985.

Source: Marine Operations
Department of Government Services
Dave Buchan: 873-7895

Frequency: Monthly from about the 1st week in June until the 3rd week in October.

Base Year: 1977 for Arctic Red River Ferry
1979 for Peel River Ferry

Caution: These statistics are only a broad indicator of traffic going into or out of the region. From the reports it is not possible to distinguish traffic going in from that going out, and at the very least some vehicles are counted twice. For the Arctic Red River Ferry there may be triple or quadruple counting because the ferry operates a triangular route across the river and down to the settlement. Thus it is not possible to simply substract Peel River from Arctic Red data in order to determine non-local traffic. A further complication is that operators do not always send in daily logsheets or the monthly summary statistics and there are some missing months. Although this may be a minor limitation, the absence of distinctive commercial plates in the NWT makes it conceivable that the same vehicle could be assigned to different categories by different ferry operators.

INDICATOR: MOTOR VEHICLES

Data: Number of motor vehicle registrations and number of driver's licences.

Level: Reported at territorial level but available at community level.

Source: Motor Vehicle Section
Department of Government Services
Diane McLean: 873-7406

Frequency: Monthly or at year end which is March 31st each year. After March 31, 1986, driver's licenses will be renewed every two years.

Base Year: 1979-80 books are in the office.

Caution: Although these are essentially raw data and the motor vehicle section is not computerized, the contact person suggested it would be quite easy and quick to go through the books. It should be noted that it is not possible to distinguish new registrations or licences from renewals. An increase in vehicle registrations might mean new vehicles bought by current residents, but might also mean people have transferred from other parts of Canada (and no record is kept of in-or out-transfers) or that more buying and selling of used vehicles is occurring, or that there has been a number of lapsed registrations suddenly being renewed. Similarly, an increase in the number of drivers licences might variously mean an increase in the driving age population, in-migration, or older people learning to drive.

The motor vehicle section, as it becomes computerized, could be a useful source of data. For example, transfer in and out could be recorded and so could demographic data.

INDICATOR: HIGHWAY TRAFFIC

Data: Traffic volume on the Dempster Highway in winter and summer and on the ice roads from Inuvik to Aklavik and to Tuktoyaktuk.

Level: Regional: Beaufort Region

Source: Highway Maintenance
Department of Public Works and Highways
Laurence Turple: 874-6972 (Hay River)

Frequency: Dempster Highway: Peak daily vehicles per hour reported every two weeks for summer.
Total volume of winter traffic is reported.

Ice Roads: Total count reported and average monthly count. Usually open 4½ months from late December until early May.

Base Year: Dempster Highway: 1980-81
Ice Roads: 1983-84

Caution: The traffic counters record only total vehicle traffic and information is not available by direction. Total counts may be inflated by airport road traffic at Inuvik and by double counting.

INDICATOR: TRUCK CARGO

Data: Number of trucks weighed and number of permits sold by the Dempster Highway Weigh station.

Level: Regional: Beaufort Region

Source: Weigh Station, Inuvik
Mark Schauerte: 979-7283

Frequency: Monthly totals for previous month.

Base Year: November 16, 1984

Caution: All truck traffic, including small delivery vans, is weighed. Because of the airport road location, however, there is heavy re-weigh traffic; some vehicles are weighed two or three times per day. On the other hand, the weigh station is open only 30 hours per week, missing a significant amount of traffic. Barge cargo would also be missed.

INDICATOR: AIR TRAFFIC

Data: Number of air passengers by origin and destination (large commercial airlines only) and air passengers and cargo enplaned and deplaned.

Level: By airport.

Source: Aeronautics and Civil Aviation
Statistics Canada
Mike Bergil: 819-997-1385

Frequency: Origin and destination reported monthly by carrier to Statistics Canada.
Cargo and passenger enplaning/deplaning reported quarterly.
Annual report published by Statistics Canada with about a one year lag. For example, the 1983 report is just being released.

Baseline: Airport dependent: whenever airport began receiving carriers of class 1, 2, 92, 3 and 93 which must report information.

Caution: All data are reported by the carrier. Passenger origin and designation data are based on a 10% sample. Airport traffic not of carrier class which must report to Statistics Canada will be excluded. These data are for municipal and community airports only. No industry airstrip data are included.

INDICATOR: SUMMER PARK ACTIVITY

Data: Number of park users or overnight visitors; number of employee person-years; revenue to the GNWT; GNWT expenditures on capital and operation and maintenance of tourist or park facilities.

Level: Regional: Inuvik Region only.

Source: Tourism and Parks
Department of Economic Development and Tourism
Keith Thompson: 873-7320

Frequency: Annual in January or February for previous summer.

Base Year: 1984

Caution: This is regional level information and it is not possible to separate the Beaufort from the rest of the Inuvik region. The data are for the summer season only, and local visitors cannot be distinguished from tourists. The number of park visitors is an estimate because registration is difficult to enforce, and of course park visitors may be a small percentage of the total number of tourists. It should also be noted that tourists in general are likely to be a small proportion of the total number of outsiders in the region at a particular time.

INDICATOR: TOURIST ACTIVITY

Data: Number of tourists according to age, sex and education level, origin and destination and how much money spent.

Level: Regional: Inuvik (called Western Arctic Travel Zone).

Source: Tourism and Parks
Department of Economic Development and Tourism
Keith Thompson: 873-7320

Frequency: Every 3 or 4 years. (An annual count from airlines will be reported).

Base Year: 1984 for air traffic: (report published Mar. 31, 1985)
1985 for road traffic.

Caution: This information is based on travel surveys. Although the regional nature limits its usefulness as an indicator, the tourist destination information may provide a way to distinguish some Beaufort specific data. The annual airline information will be a total count; tourists, local or business traffic will not be identified.

C. PHYSICAL GROWTH

INDICATOR: BUILDING ACTIVITY

Data: Number and value of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional building permits issued in Inuvik.

Level: Town of Inuvik

Source: Municipal Office, Inuvik
Jim Scott: 979-2607

Frequency: Annual report available in January for previous calendar year.

Base Year: 1971

Caution: The permits include anything within town limits, but permits are required for all construction. Thus the numbers of permits cannot be equated with the number of new buildings.

Contract rather than market value is reported. There will also be some overlap with respect to other construction - related indicators, such as government construction.

INDICATOR: PROPERTY VALUES

Data: Average value of commercial and residential property.

Level: Settlement (both tax-based and non-tax-based).

Source: Land and Assessment Division
Department of Local Government
John Pelletier: 873-7540

Frequency: Assessment roll produced annually for each community.
Complete reassessment done every 6 years in each community.

Base Year: 1980 (last general reassessment).

Caution: Property values are not market values because the government sells and leases most of the land. The property values are not reported as such because the reassessments are done in order to equalize taxes by mil rate adjustment. The contact person suggested it would be relatively easy to provide average property values upon request. Note that median property values would be less affected by extremes at both the low and high end of the range of values - should such extremes exist. Another way to get at this information would be to watch the mil rate. Because of the equalized tax ordinance, a falling mil rate would indicate increasing property values.

INDICATOR: FUEL OIL AND GASOLINE CONSUMPTION

Data: Amounts of fuel oil and gasoline supplied to settlements through P.O.L.

Level: Community

Source: Petroleum Products Division
Department of Government Services
Allan Tkachuk: 873-7342

Frequency: Monthly or annual cumulative information.

Base Year: 1979

Caution: Consumption reports reflect supply. Communities are supplied once per year in July or August. Each community receives a certain percentage increase each year. Additional increases may reflect not only growth but such things as weather or building conditions, or the number of vehicles in the community. Note that Aklavik and Inuvik are not supplied by P.O.L.

D. PRIVATE SECTOR SERVICE ACTIVITY

INDICATOR: INSURANCE SERVICES

Data: Number of insurance agents.

Level: Community

Source: Consumer Affairs Section
Department of Justice and Public Services
Helen Roberts: 920-8058

Frequency: Annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance available in July or August for the previous calendar year.

Base Year: 1978

Caution: This is a very indirect indicator of service activity and it is not possible to discern much beyond the total number of agents. Without analyzing the information (which is possible and not an unwieldly task) the number of agents listed for a particular community will mask attrition and a double counting problem in that same agent may be listed under several categories of insurance.

INDICATOR: PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Data: Number of professional licences issued.

Level: Settlement

Source: Consumer Affairs Section
Department of Justice and Public Services
Helen Roberts: 920-8058

Frequency: Annual (licenses expire annually).

Base Year: 1980

Caution: No report is published, but the data exist and are available on request. Only professionals resident in the NWT (i.e. not specialists based in Edmonton) would be recorded. Also communities such as Tuktoyaktuk, Inuvik and Coppermine have their own licensing bylaws and would not be included at this source.

E. SENIOR GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY

INDICATOR: GOVERNMENT PURCHASING

Data: Supplies and services purchased for the operation of the territorial government.

Level: Regional: Inuvik and Kitikmeot (Community: beginning on April 1, 1985).

Source: Purchasing
Department of Government Services
Bob Lalonde: 873-7213

Frequency: Monthly for previous month.

Base Year: 1974-75 fiscal year for regional data
1985 for community data

Caution: Beyond the regional level of the data (until April 1, 1985) when it will become a more useful indicator, it should be noted that the purchasing is not reported in constant dollars. Some increase will be inflationary. Changes, even in constant dollar spending, might indicate several things besides spending in response to growth.

GNWT decentralization, for example, should result in increased purchasing, as could overall growth in the territorial bureaucracy. On the other hand, as municipal governments and the local school authorities assume more purchasing responsibilities associated with greater power, territorial government purchasing should decrease.

INDICATOR: GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION

Data: Spending by the territorial government for construction and maintenance.

Level: Regional: Inuvik and Kitikmeot for 1983-84
Project Location (Settlement): 1985 onwards

Source: Contracts and Capital Spending
Department of Public Works and Highways
Mike Sims: 920-8667

Frequency: Annual report for 1983/84
Quarterly report as of 1985

Base Year: 1983/84 for annual report by administrative region
March 31, 1985 for quarterly reports by project location.

Caution: This is a report of actual spending on government construction. The 1983-84 information is not particularly strong as a Beaufort region indicator: it is not always possible to identify in exactly which community the construction occurred. As of this year that will be possible, but it should be noted that increases in spending may be attributed to "catch-up" activity or political lobbying as well as to responses to growth. It should be noted that these reports will also identify whether or not the contract was awarded to a northern business. Beyond the definitional problems (see Business Development: Indicator #-) the exact location of a firm will not be identified.

INDICATOR: HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY

Data: Territorial government spending on highway maintenance.

Level: Regional: Beaufort

Source: Highway Maintenance
Department of Public Works and Highways
Laurence Turple: 874-6972 (Hay River)

Frequency: Activities are reported biweekly: territorial level activity reported every 6 weeks.

Base Year: 1977 - though later years are more comprehensive.

Caution: This information is not currently organized succinctly for the Beaufort region: 78 different activities are reported and the territorial level information is not a useful indicator. It is possible, however, to ask for condensed reports pertinent to the Beaufort (condensed reports are often sent to Ottawa upon request). The limits associated with any spending-related indicator apply here too. It should also be noted that this information might also indicate outside linkages (heavier traffic causes higher maintenance spending) or business development: three contractors in Inuvik are responsible for all maintenance activity in the Beaufort region.

INDICATOR: GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

Data: Number of government personnel in each department according to job class.

Level: Community

Source: Finance and Administration Section
Department of Personnel
Al Delmage: 873-7417

Frequency: Monthly

Base Year: 1982

Caution: The information is not reported in this fashion but does exist. A special report can be generated (SRG) upon request to Mr. Delmage and can be available within approximately 24 hours. Changes in numbers of personnel should be carefully interpreted in light of GNWT decentralization and local government growth, each of which would be expected to have an opposite effect on the numbers of territorial government personnel.

III. MUNICIPAL ISSUES

As Carley (1984) noted, it is particularly hard to distinguish municipal issues from urbanization and industrialization. The assignment of indicators to either one of these two issues was primarily an arbitrary exercise.

Nevertheless, an attempt was made to include under this issue indicators which appear to reflect the sub-issues of fiscal impact, services (both hard, such as infrastructure, and soft, such as recreation) land use, and administrative capacity. Social services were not included in the study. These were categories judged to reflect the concerns discussed under "municipal issues".

Of the sub-issues, perhaps the greatest gap exists with respect to land use. Although the regional offices of the Department of Local Government has plans to do land inventory, there appears to be no existing information about land use in terms of commercial, industrial, or residential activity.

A. FISCAL IMPACT

INDICATOR: MUNICIPAL DEFICITS

Data: Projections of municipal deficit or surplus.

Level: Community

Source: Finance and Administration
Local Government Directorate
Joe Kronstal: 873-7613

Frequency: Annual projections done after second quarter for year end.

Base Year: 1982

Caution: This information is available only for non-tax based communities, and projections are based on main estimates and historical actual spending. It must be remembered that projections are not reality and that projections based on past activity are subject to the problems. Also it should be noted that projections for the Beaufort sea region are subject to delay or omission because the communities are too "busy" to provide the necessary information.

INDICATOR: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Data: Audited statements of municipal budgets.

Level: Community

Source: Municipal Affairs
Department of Local Government
Judy Noseworthy/Norm McLeod 873-7533

Frequency: Annual - available in summer for previous fiscal year.

Base Year: Variable depending on community status. All hamlets and tax-based communities must submit audited statements.

Caution: This information is available (at this source) only or non-tax based communities.

It is not in report form but must be obtained by going through the files in Municipal Affairs. However, the formats are consistent because of the municipal ordinance, and the statements provide useful information on revenue and expenditure.

INDICATOR: MUNICIPAL DEBT

Data: Outstanding debentures.

Level: Community (Tax-based)

Source: Municipal Affairs
Department of Local Government
Judy Noseworthy/Norm McLeod: 873-7533

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: From the year a community obtains tax-based status.

Caution: Tax-based communities may apply to the territorial government for debentures to be used for capital expenditures. These may be one indicator of municipal debt load or of revenue shortfalls. However it may be difficult to clearly attribute increases in debentures to growth. The need for debentures may result from shortfall in earlier capital expenditure. It should also be noted that debentures must have the assent of ratepayers and the amount could reflect ratepayer attitudes as well as need.

INDICATOR: BYLAW ACTIVITY

Data: Number and content of municipal bylaws - in particular mil rate and zoning bylaws.

Level: Community

Source: Municipal Affairs
Department of Local Government
Judy Noseworthy/Norm McLeod: 873-7533

Frequency: Cumulative - within 10 days of passage, a community must send a copy of all bylaws to municipal affairs.

Caution: Mil rate bylaws are available from tax-based communities only. Mil rates for non-tax-based communities are set by the Land Assessment Division of the Department of Local Government (see Indicator #9 under Urbanization/Industrialization). Because of the tax equalization ordinance, care must be taken in interpreting changes in mil rates. Zoning bylaws apparently do not exist yet in Beaufort communities, their existence in future may indicate growth but could also reflect the attitudes of a particular council.

B. HARD AND SOFT SERVICE PROVISION (Note: Social Services were not included in this study.)

INDICATOR: INFRASTRUCTURE

Data: Capital expenditure budgets for infrastructure.

Level: Regional: Inuvik and Kitikmeot but information can nearly always be identified at the community level.

Source: Community Planning and Development Division
Department of Local Government
Vern Christiansen: 873-7135
Information also available in the GNWT Main Estimates.

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1982

Caution: For a number of reasons this may be a very fuzzy indicator. Firstly, capital budgets may reflect good lobbying and not need. Secondly, there is usually a 5 year lead time before construction occurs. And finally, capital expenditure may indicate pressure to meet as yet unmet basic needs or infrastructure standards. For all but water and sanitation, it may be difficult to distinguish this kind of catch-up spending from spending in response to growth. In the case of water and sanitation, however, it may be possible to use this indicator with more confidence. Although it would require some effort, a 1982 report entitled Status of Water and Sanitation Facilities (available from contact person listed) could be used to identify where facilities have already been judged adequate and where additional expenditure is more likely in response to growth.

INDICATOR: PROVISION OF RECREATION FACILITIES

Data: Capital and operating and maintenance expenditures budgeted for recreation facilities.

Level: Community

Source: Recreation Services
Department of Local Government
Bruce Fowlow: 873-7757

Frequency: Annual: available in November of each year for the following fiscal year.

Base Year: Budgets go back 15 years, but have been created consistently since 1981.

Caution: Capital expenditure for recreation facilities should be interpreted with the same care noted in the indicator above: changes could be in response to catching up rather than growth. However, facility standards are based on population and this may provide some help in interpreting expenditure.

Operating and maintenance spending might be less prone to some of these problems and might indicate demand for and use of facilities.

However the cost-sharing formulae and hence GNWT contribution to operation and maintenance differ by facility type. Changes in spending should not be examined without regard to changes in the type and number of facilities in a community.

INDICATOR: RECREATION FACILITIES ADEQUENCY

Data: Number and kind of recreation facilities.

Level: Community

Source: See previous indicator.

Frequency: Annual - available in February or March for previous year.

Base Year: 1979 although later years are more comprehensive and as of 1984 contain quality assessments.

Caution: Since recreation facility standards are population based it should be determined whether new facilities are built or existing ones upgraded in response to growth or demand or whether changes reflect catch-up activity.

C. LAND USE

INDICATOR: LAND TRANSACTION

Data: Number of applications to buy or lease land.

Level: Community

Source: Land Assessment and Land Assembly
Department of Local Government
Richard Ashton: 873-7571

Frequency: Cumulative with a month lag.

Caution: The impact of the Inuvialuit Land Administration rules on the land application process should be examined. The rules themselves initially implemented in October 1984, will be revised about May, 1985.

D. ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY

INDICATOR: ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING

Data: Number of municipal officials or employees who complete courses in the municipal administration training program (now under the auspices of Thebacha College).

Level: Community and by sponsoring organization.

Source: Community Administration Certificate Program
Thebacha College
Greg Desjardins: 920-8877

Frequency: Annual based on fiscal year.

Base Year: 1979; as of April 1, 1984 eligibility criteria were expanded.

Caution: It is very difficult, and perhaps impossible to measure something like administrative capacity. Training, however, may be sort of an indicator for this issue. It should be noted that prior to 1984, courses were open only to Municipal Staff and only one course was offered each year. Now 5 courses are offered and open to municipal administrators, band council members, government trainees, local government officers and to members of the local education authority.

Increased numbers may simply reflect increased activity. The numbers would also be inflated by persons completing more than one course, or by catch-up training activity.

This is also not a measure of the need for training as a community may hire already trained people, and training is voluntary. Only official completers are recorded, not registrants, and the information is not reported, but could easily be summarized by the contact person.

IV. WAGE EMPLOYMENT

Indicators for this issue are organized according to whether they relate primarily to the supply or demand for wage employment. Labour force and employment data are very sparse for the Beaufort region. Given these problems it is not surprising that gaps between supply and demand are not well documented. Some indicators will be available in the future which address this problem while other efforts are one-time and less useful in terms of systematic analysis or monitoring. Another gap is the absence of information which might directly indicate competition for labour between local employers and the oil and gas companies. The existing data represent a rather confusing array of more or less clearly focused snapshots and the resulting collage does not provide a particularly clear image of wage employment. Training activities have generally been listed under education.

A. SUPPLY: LABOUR FORCE INDICATORS

INDICATOR: EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY

Data: Number of people seen by regional employment officers; caseload and employer lists reported by community employment officers in Aklavik and Fort McPherson.

Level: Community

Source: Employment Development
Department of Education,
Yellowknife - Russ Look: 874-7614
Inuvik - Murray Cutten: 979-7165

Frequency: Monthly/annual to HQ in Yellowknife.

Base Year:
1984: C.E.O. to regional office in Inuvik
1985: Regional Office and C.E.O. to Yellowknife (beginning June 1st)
1986: Annual report.

Caution: Although employment development caseloads may indicate something about job seeking activity, not all persons wanting employment will use these services and the numbers will also reflect levels of program publicity and awareness. There may be some double counting with other programs and the information should be supplemented with interpretation by the officers themselves.

INDICATOR: LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

Data: Employment and length of employment, number of unemployed, traditional employment, (length of reported time spent hunting, trapping, fishing, and on traditional crafts); level of education, occupation and labour force participation rates according to ethnic origin, sex and some age groups.

Level: Community

Source: Bureau of Statistics
Nunda Rao: 873-7653

Frequency: Annual but this is the first survey and it may not be repeated.

Base Year: 1984

Definitions: Two definitions of unemployment were used. One was the national definition where unemployed means those who are actively looking for work.

In the second, a person would be considered unemployed if they were not working for wages, but wanted to be.

Caution: The information collected was self-reported and error rate is reportedly high with respect to education in particular. Occupation may be problematic as respondents were asked what work they do if they are presently employed. Thus someone who is a carpenter may be working as something else, such as a teaching assistant. Teaching assistant would be reported. The response rate was generally lower for Beaufort communities than for other parts of the NWT. And for Aklavik, and Arctic Red River the response rate was so low that the results are not useful and census data may be reported instead.

INDICATOR: EMPLOYMENT RELATED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Data: Number of cases and number of persons on social assistance for reasons of unemployment or insufficient income.

Level: Community

Source: Social Assistance
Department of Social Services
Dick Clark: 873-7160

Frequency: Monthly for previous month.

Base Year: 1980 (though data goes back to 1978, the system was different).

Definitions: The number of cases per month means the number of applicants and the number of persons means the applicants plus their families.

Caution: Two of the social assistance categories might indicate gaps between the demand and supply of labour: 1) unemployed but able and 2) insufficient income which means there is wage employment but not enough income. There could be some shift between categories but the contact person thought it unlikely. Because persons may apply more than once a year for social assistance, the number of cases in a given month will have an unknown number of new applicants and repeat applicants. An increase may indicate the latter. If requested, the Department of Social Services can report the number of cases per year and the length of time on assistance.

INDICATOR: JOB SEEKING ACTIVITY

Data: Number of referrals and placements through CEIC. The information is available by sex according to three categories: native, youth, disabled.

Level: Inuvik Regional Office of CEIC.

Source: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Inuvik
Fred McDonald: 979-2122

Frequency: Monthly - available the 1st week of every month for the previous month. Ask for information from the job order and unit of business reports.

Base Year: 1982 for placements reported by sex or whether native, youth or disabled; 1984 for placements reported by sex and whether native, youth or disabled.

Caution: Only clients deemed "job ready" and looking for work are reported as having received employment assistance. The numbers would reflect both the tendency of people to use CEIC (which may be low) and the kind of job information or "job orders" registered with CEIC (see Indicator #2 under demand). Of those who do come to CEIC, not all of them may see a counsellor (and would not be counted) and some will be repeaters. There would also be placements handled, and thus counted, in other offices such as Edmonton and Yellowknife. Until COGLA, the Edmonton office handled most of the oil industry placements.

INDICATOR: UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Data: Number of UIC claims received through CEIC.

Level: Regional: Office totals.

Source: See previous indicator.

Frequency: Monthly - available the 1st week of every month for the previous month.

Base Year: 1982

Caution: U.I.C. claims reflect those eligible who do exercise their claim. The number of U.I.C. claims is not a direct indication of unemployment. There may be many unemployed who are ineligible to collect unemployment insurance.

B. DEMAND: EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

INDICATOR: EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

Data: Number of occupations by sector.
Number of vacancies by occupation.
Number of training opportunities by occupation by employer.

Level: Community

Source: Employment Development
Department of Education
Russ Look: 873-7614

Frequency: Annual available every summer.

Base Year: 1985

INDICATOR: EMPLOYMENT VACANCIES

Data: Number of employment vacancies, position and salary or average wage registered with CEIC.

Level: Regional Office - Inuvik CEIC

Source: CEIC, Inuvik Region
Fred McDonald: 979-2122

Frequency: Monthly - the "job order report" available the 1st week of every month for the previous month.

Base Year: 1984

Definitions: Positions are classified according to the Standard Occupational Code.

Caution: Nationally, CEIC receives about 20% of the job vacancies. This proportion is believed to hold for the NWT, but may be less for the Beaufort region as the oil industry no longer works consistently through CEIC.

INDICATOR: EMPLOYERS BY SECTOR

Data: Number of employers according to Workers' Compensation Board classes and subsclasses.

Level: Community

Source: Workers' Compensation Board
Yellowknife
Walter Maduke/Brian Robertson: 920-8726

Frequency: Annual - available each March for previous calendar year.

Base Year: 1977

Definitions: Employers are classified according to assessment categories. There are 8 major classes and 85 subclasses. These are not synonymous with other kinds of employment classification systems such as the Standard Industrial Code (S.I.C.). This would make comparisons with CEIC information, for example, difficult.

Caution: All employers - even owner operated firms - must register with the WCB. Crown corporations and the Federal government, however, are exempt unless they choose to be covered. In the NWT, NorthwesTel is registered but Petro Canada and NCPC are not. Note: this indicator may be as useful for monitoring business development as employment. It is not possible to derive valid employment data (i.e. number of employees) from this source.

INDICATOR: EXPLORATION AGREEMENT EMPLOYMENT

Data: Number of positions and position types allocated to northerners and number of northerners employed under Exploration Agreement activity; duration of northern employment; turnover rate for all employees and for northern employees.

Level: Regional - Beaufort Region (but see limitations below).

Source: Economic Development
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
Helen Young: 920-8565

Frequency: Annual - based on annual reports filed by oil companies with COGLA.

Base Year: 1985 for previous year.

Definitions: The definitions associated with this information create some severe limitations. Each company has a different definition of a northerner and that definition is not always clear (though each company is usually internally consistent). A northern address, for example, would cause a CEIC placement to be designated a northerner. Each company also defines employment duration differently although the DIAND report will attempt to convert duration to their definition of a man-day which is an 8 hour base.

Caution: In addition to the above, there are other complications. The number of northerners reported employed will be inflated for three reasons: 1) the number includes terminations, 2) Yukon employees are not always separated from NWT residents, and 3) there is a double counting problem. The latter occurs because a company might use the same crew for two separate Exploration Agreements and is able to count the crew twice. For this reason the number of positions allocated to northerners may also be inflated. It should be noted that turnover rates are inconsistently reported as well. Finally, information specific to the Beaufort region is not always accessible because companies generally summarize their total exploration activity in one report.

V. BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Without a census of business, business development is difficult to measure. There are several indicators, however, which provide a partial picture of this issue. Fairly severe problems multiple counting or information overlap among indicators in conjunction with gaps because of their mainly voluntary nature.

INDICATOR: EXPLORATION AGREEMENT ACTIVITY

Data: Number of northern companies hired to perform services or provide goods for Exploration Agreement activity.

Level: Same as previous indicator.

Source: Same as previous indicator.

Frequency: Same as previous indicator.

Base Year: Same as previous indicator.

Definitions: Each oil company has a different definition of a northern business.

Caution: The limitations discussed for the previous indicator apply here as well. In particular there are problems with double counting, an inability to accurately identify where a firm is located and the uneveness of information specific to the Beaufort.

INDICATOR: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BUSINESSES

Data: Loans and grants to regional business by sector through Economic Development Activity (E.D.A.), the Business and Eskimo Loan Funds, Special A.R.D.A., and the Business Development and Financial Assistance to Business programs.

Level: Political constituency.

Source: Department of Economic Development and Tourism
Shakir Alward: 873-7229

Frequency: Annual: The Minister's Report on Grants and Loans

Base Year: 1984 Fiscal Year

Caution: Though this information may provide some indication of business development activity, not all businesses rely on government funding, nor is it possible to identify new from existing business or from repeat applications.

In one sense a decrease in loan and grant activity may indicate development as businesses become more sophisticated and move from the government as lender into the commercial banking system.

INDICATOR: REGIONAL BUSINESSES

Level: Community

Source: NWT Business Directory
Department of Economic Development and Tourism
Terry Foster/Pam Perry: 873-7229

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1984

Definitions: In order to be listed in the Directory a business must meet three criteria: 1) resident manager, 2) bona fide northern office, not just a P.O. box number, and 3) northern employees. A northern employee is defined as a person domiciled in the NWT.

Caution: This information is not in report form but would have to be compiled from the settlement index or a computer run could be requested from Economic Development and Tourism. The businesses are coded according to Standard Industrial Classifications (S.I.C.) but numbers in each category may be inflated: businesses which provide more than one kind of service or goods are coded accordingly. Listing in the directory is also voluntary and in response to a questionnaire. Because of this aspect, the businesses may not be representative of total activity in the Beaufort Region but only representative of the kind of businesses who do respond. Even then, the information has an unknown error rate.

INDICATOR: BUSINESS LICENCES

Data: Number of business licences in Inuvik.

Level: Inuvik (Tuktoyaktuk and Coppermine also issue business licences).

Source: Town of Inuvik Municipal Office
Janine Bouchard: 979-2607

Frequency: Annual

Base Year:

Caution: This is not reported information but could be tallied from records at the municipal office. Any community with a bylaw should have similar information though it may be tedious to ascertain whether licences are new or renewals. Other business licences are issued by the Department of Justice and Public Services and it is not possible to identify where in the NWT the business will be operated.

INDICATOR: TOURIST BUSINESSES

Data: Number of tourism-related businesses listed in the annual Explorer's Guide published by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (i.e. hotels and motels, lodges, and camps, outfitters, vehicle and boat rentals, charter, sightseeing buses).

Level: Community

Source: Tourism and Parks
Economic Development and Tourism
Keith Thompson: 873-7320

Frequency: Annual

Base Year:

Caution: Not in report form, this information would have to be gathered from the publication. Again listings are voluntary and it is not always easy to determine the real location of a business.

INDICATOR: BUSINESSES BY SECTOR

Data: Number of businesses according to sector as listed in Northern Registry.

Level: Community

Source: Purchasing
Department of Government Services
Bob Lalonde: 873-7213

Frequency: Cumulative

Base Year: Sometime in near future, possibly 1985.

Definitions: The definition of a northern business changed with new legislation passed in December 1984; the precise definition which will be applied is still evolving, but will contain an ownership criterion. For limited companies and co-operatives, 51% of the voting shares must be owned by northern residents; the majority interest of a partnership must be held by a northern resident; and in the case of sole proprietorship, the proprietor must be a northern resident. A northern resident is defined as someone who has lived in the NWT for three consecutive years. These new ownership criteria are in addition to the previous requirements of having an office with a resident manager in the NWT and NWT registration. Firms who meet the old definition but not the new, but which have done business in the NWT for ten years will be "grandfathered in" and eligible for inclusion in the registry.

Caution: The registry will include only businesses which might provide the territorial government with goods and services, including construction. Although there are strong incentives to register, it is a voluntary exercise and entails application to a regional committee. This process, however, appears to provide a check on the accuracy of the information which will appear in the registry.

VI. PRICES AND INCOMES

Very few indicators exist for this issue and income is particularly problematic. Confidentiality and time lag problems plague those indicators which do exist and there is almost no information on income distribution. Information would be more meaningful if reliable renewable resource activity, country foods and crafts could be reliably entered into the calculations for both price and incomes.

A. INCOME

INDICATOR: TAX FILER INCOME
As reported on individual income tax returns

Data: Total income
Average Income
Number of tax filers in different income groups (Inuvik only).

Level: Community

Source: Revenue Canada through GNWT Bureau of Statistics
Nunda Rao: 873-7653

Frequency: Annual but with a 3 year delay between information collection and release.

Base Year: 1981 is the first year trapping income was reported but information goes back to 1975.

Definitions: The definition of income is deceptive because income from different sources is reported differently. For example only 50% of capital gains income is reported while 100% of wage income is reported. If it can be assumed that all people are similar with respect to income source, some of these problems would be lessened.

Caution: This information can only be released for communities having over 500 tax filers. Thus it is available only for Inuvik, Aklavik, Tuktoyaktuk, Fort McPherson and Coppermine. For these communities, the information provides a very fuzzy image of income with almost no distributional aspects. Average income is very sensitive to extremes and a less useful statistic than would be median income which is not reported. Care should be taken in interpreting changes even in total income in the absence of information about income sources. It should also be remembered what is reported is total and average income for tax filers only.

INDICATOR: DISPOSABLE INCOME

Data: Total, average and median income according to sex, ethnicity and households.

Level: Community

Source: National census data through GNWT Bureau of Statistics
Nunda Rao: 873-7653

Frequency: Every 5 years with about a 2 year delay in information release.

Base Year: 1981 census first year available at the community level; hence 1980 income.

Caution: This is self-reported income although some of the definitional problems associated with tax return information are avoided because all dollars are reported as dollars. The availability of median income is useful too as shown by the 1980 difference between median and average income for the NWT; average income was about $8,000 and median income about $6,000.

Unfortunately these are some critical limitations in addition to error caused by self reporting. One is the problem of hidden income in the NWT. Northern non-taxable allowances are estimated to be 10-20% of income in government and industry. There are also non-cash benefits such as subsidized housing which go unreported as income. Although the territorial government has now designated two levels of communities - Class 1 where employees receive a cash allowance and level 2 where benefits are non-cash - all of the Beaufort communities are currently Class 2. Changes in designation, when they occur, should be taken into account. Hidden income also has distributional aspects which remain uncaptured by this indicator. Generally unrepresented as well are the non-cash benefits of traditional activities such as hunting, trapping, fishing and crafts. Real income, or the ability to obtain certain goods and services may be considerably higher than what is reported and again there are unaddressed distributional issues. Changes in real income cannot be interpreted in the absence of price information. Finally there is the problem of small numbers. The census data are randomly rounded up or down for confidentiality reasons and if 5 households are listed, for example, in a particular income category, there would be anywhere from 1 to 9 householdss in reality.

B. PRICES

INDICATOR: COST OF LIVING

Data: Partial CPI done by Federal Government.

Level: Community

Source: Bureau of Statistics
Nunda Rao: 873-7653

Frequency: Every 4 years. All Beaufort communities are assessed in the same year.

Base Year: 1983

Caution: This is not a complete cost of living index because it includes only some of the clothing and part of the transportation items used in the south. Housing for example is excluded.

Even then it is difficult to compare with the baseline in Edmonton because the same things cannot be purchased in all communities. This may be more useful for monitoring changes within a particular community than for comparing communities, because of the number of substitutions of goods necessary. Also, country foods, which are variously consumed, are not included.

VII. RENEWABLE RESOURCE HARVESTING

The problems with renewable resource harvest statistics are well documented (see for example GNWT submissions to the Beaufort Sea Environmental Review Panel), and the existing indicators for this issue do not escape these problems. Nevertheless there are several indicators of human activity and harvesting which seem quite useful for monitoring purposes.

The major gap for this issue, however, is that none of the existing indicators directly addresses the potential conflict between participation in the wage economy and participation in the traditional economy, and the cultural impact of that conflict.

A. HUMAN ACTIVITY

INDICATOR: FISHING

Data: Number of commercial, domestic and sport or angling fishing licences.

Level: Community

Source: Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Inuvik)
Richard Barnes: 979-3314 (for commercial and domestic licences).
GNWT Department of Renewable Resources (YK)
Rupert Tinling: 920-8716 (for sport and angling licences).

Frequency: Annual - available at the end of April for each fiscal year.

Base Year: 1980 for all licences.

Definitions: Commercial licences are required by anyone (native and non-native) who wants to sell fish. Licencees must register their catch because of commercial quotas. Domestic licences are issued for non-native food fishery and there are no quotas. Licencees must depend on fishery for survival such as a prospector feeding dogs. Sport and angling licences are required for sport fishing and nets are not allowed.

Caution: There may be some double counting as people could hold more than one licence. No domestic licences are issued where there are concerns about over harvesting: numbers of licences should not be interpreted without checking this kind of information.

INDICATOR: NON-NATIVE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS

Data: Number of Resident (RHL), Non-Resident (NHL), and Non-Resident Alien (NAHL) hunting licences sold.
Number of small game licences issued.

Level: Community and Hunt location if applicable.

Source: Wildlife Services
Department of Renewable Resources
Ron Graf: 873-7778

Frequency: Annual - available after July of each year for that season (June 30 - July 1st).

Base Year: 1965 for non-resident licences.
1979 (computerized data) for resident licences and for small game licences.

Definitions: Resident Hunting Licence: issued to non-native persons who have lived in the NWT for two or more consecutive years.
Non-Resident Hunting Licence: issued to Canadians and landed Immigrants who reside elsewhere in Canada or who have lived in the NWT for less than two years.
Non-Resident Alien Licence: issued to non-Canadians and the hunter must be accompanied by a guide.
Small game licences: required by non-natives in order to hunt ptarmigan, grouse and rabbit.

Caution: Except for small game, the licence categories are mutually exclusive but it should be noted that an increase in RHL numbers may mean that hunters have graduated into that category by meeting the residency requirement.

INDICATOR: FUR SALES

Data: Fur Sale Value: number of trappers by category of earning.

Level: Community

Source: Field Services
Department of Renewable Resources
Rupert Tinling: 920-8716

Frequency: Annual - available in September each year for previous fur year (July 1 - June 30).

Base Year: 1954

Caution: There are only about 3,000 - 4,000 fur sellers out of approximately 10,000 General Hunting Licence (GHL) holders in the NWT. The information is based on export licence data and private sales are missing. No information exists on the value of fur used domestically. These two conditions effectively eliminate polar bear data, for example, and it is estimated that ½ of all polar bear skins are used domestically. Results of the harvest study in Kitikmeot communities show that 90% of seals are not sold. Fur sale value and trapper income are also dependent on market conditions and species. Changes in this indicator should be interpreted in light of this kind of information.

INDICATOR: COMMERCIAL TRAPPERS

Data: Number of persons participating in the trapper incentive program.

Level: Community

Source: Same as previous indicator.

Frequency: Same as previous indicator.

Base Year: 1972-73

Caution: Trapper incentive program eligibility is based on fur income which must be over $600 per year. Beyond that it is income independent, so will not indicate need or wage employment for example, nor reliance on traditional activities.

INDICATOR: LIVING ON THE LAND

Data: Number of people who receive outpost funding.

Level: Community

Source: See previous indicator.

Frequency: Annual report based on fiscal year.

Base Year: 1978

Caution: Outpost funding is available to families who stay at least 3 months per year on the land. Those who do not apply for funding or who stay less than 3 months on the land would not be represented.

INDICATOR: NATIVE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS

Level: Community

Source: See previous indicator.

Frequency: For GHLs: cumulative. Cards are validated each year and re-issued every 5 years. New ones are issued continually. For special GHLs: annual.

Base Year: Present regulations and ordinances date from 1979.

Definitions: General Hunting Licence: issued to Dene, Inuit, Inuvialuit and Metis residents of the NWT who are 16 years or older upon application to the Department of Renewable Resources.

Special Hunting Licence: issued under certain circumstances and with special conditions attached, to non-native residents of the NWT upon application to, and with the approval of, the local Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA).

Caution: All holders of GHLs also cannot be equated with the size of the native resident labour force. However, it may broadly indicate the size of the native labour force (primarily male) who might also pursue traditional activities. It should be noted that the age definitions of a labour force (16-65) are not completely synonymous with GHL eligibility.

INDICATOR: WILDLIFE ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS

Data: Number of investigations under wildlife ordinances.

Level: Community

Source: Field Services
Department of Renewable Resources
Dave Brackett: 920-8716

Frequency: Annual - in July for previous licence year.

Base Year: Early 1970's.

Caution: The earliest information is sketchy and even in later years this seems an unreliable indicator because of differences in definitions and reporting by each wildlife officer. Most investigations are said to be hunting related and records are not kept consistently as to whether a complaint or investigation is related to industry.

B. HARVEST STATISTICS

INDICATOR: FISH

Data: Freshwater fishery of whitefish, herring, inconnu, arctic char, lake trout, cisco, burbot, and northern pike.

Level: Mackenzie Delta

Source: Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Yellowknife
Brian Wong: 873-5831

Frequency: Annual based on fiscal year.

Base Year: 1982 though records go back to 1975 in disaggregated form.

Caution: These are commercial quotas only. None exist for domestic fishing. Anyone with a commercial licence must enter the catch where it is sold. Accuracy would depend on how well this system is enforced and there were no suggestions of systematic enforcement problems.

INDICATOR: BELUGA WHALES

Data: Beluga whales harvested.

Level: Hunters from Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk, and Aklavik; sometimes from Paulatuk and infrequently from Holman hunt at coastal locations.

Source: Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (Inuvik). Richard Barnes: 979-3314

Frequency: Annual after the hunt which is usually between late June and early September.

Base Year: 1975

Caution: The number of whales harvested is affected by the number that come in each year. Non-natives may not hunt Beluga.

INDICATOR: GENERAL HARVEST BY NATIVE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS

Data: Number of marine mammals, terrestrial animals by species, and migratory birds (not by species) harvested.

Level: Community: Holman and Coppermine only.

Source: Department of Renewable Resources (Cambridge Bay)
Don Vicent: 983-2139

Frequency: Annual report available in March for previous calendar year.

Base Year: 1982

Caution: This information is not yet available for other Beaufort communities, but a study may begin in 1986. No breakdown for commercial and domestic use is provided and definitions for those uses differ by species. The study also provides a good indication of the number of active trappers.

INDICATOR: COMMERCIAL HARVEST BY NATIVE HUNTERS

Data: Number of polar bear, muskox, Bluenose caribou harvested according to commercial quotas.

Level: Community

Source: Wildlife Services
Department of Renewable Resources
Ron Graf: 873-7778

Frequency: Annual based on licence year (June 30 - July 1st)

Base Year:

Caution: Commercial harvest information is available only for animals with commercial quotas.

INDICATOR: NON-NATIVE HARVEST

Data: Number, location and species harvested by RHL, NHL and NAHL holders and by small game licence holders.

Level: Hunt location/Regional: Inuvik and Kitikmeot.

Source: Wildlife Services
Department of Renewable Resources
Ron Graf: 873-7778

Frequency: Annual - available after July of each year for season.

Base Year: 1965 - non-resident (harvest)
1981 - resident and small game harvest.

Caution: Outfitters must report harvest information for all non-resident hunters and this is considered the most complete of all the harvesting data. A questionnaire is mailed to all RHL holders in order to gather the same kind of data. The high response rate (60-70%) and large sample size (over 1000) suggest that this is a quite useful indicator of non-native hunting and trapping activity. Biases or error which do exist are likely to be inflationary because there may be a tendency for the most successful hunters to report. In other words the 30-40% who do not respond to the questionnaire are likely to have been the least successful. The small game data are also reported as good; no distinction is made between resident and non-resident harvesters.

VIII. EDUCATION

Indicators for education are listed according to the sub-issues of primary and secondary education, and post-secondary or adult education. The first sub-issue has generally better indicators than the second which suffers from some of the problems associated with wage employment. It is difficult to accurately assess the degree of double counting which might enter some of the indicators, particularly where CEIC sponsorship occurs, but the problem is noted for some indicators. Perhaps the greatest gap for this issue is drop-out or completion rates. An important concern for monitoring, but usually not reported. The figure remains either at the classroom level or anecdotal.

A. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

INDICATOR: ENROLMENT

Data: K-12 enrolment according to age, sex, ethnicity and mother tongue.

Level: School (usually community).

Source: Statistics Section
Department of Education
Jane Pratico: 873-7356

Frequency: Annual issued in about November based on September information.

Base Year: 1978

Definitions: Ethnic Status: Parental declaration until high school and then self-declaration as Dene, Metis, Inuit, other.

Mother Tongue: Recorded by teacher as language spoken by child when enroled in school for the first time. Languages reported are Slavey, Inuktitut, Dogrib, Chipewyan, Loucheux, English, French and other.

Caution: The mother tongue designation may not be accurate. A child may speak another language at home, but if he or she can speak English when at school, English would be recorded as mother tongue. A second problem is with grade level. Grade levels are not always consistent among schools and there is a rush in September to attach a grade to each child; this may be adjusted but would not be reported later in the term. This adds some difficulty to tracking a particular population through the school system.

Finally, no dropout rate is available from this source and would have to be collected from each school principal. It should also be noted that enrolment in the new secondary level vocational program will be reported by the fall of 1985.

INDICATOR: ATTENDANCE

Data: Attendance by grade according to age, sex, ethnicity and number of land days claimed.

Level: School (usually community).

Source: See previous indicator.

Frequency: Annual issued in March or April and based on December information.

Base Year: 1981

Definitions: Land Days: excused absence to be on the land.

Caution: Attendance is recorded daily and reported twice per year (December and end of term) to headquarters. The report is based on the part of the school term where there is heaviest grade fluctuation.

INDICATOR: STAFF

Data: Number of custodial workers, teachers and classroom assistants.

Level: School (usually community).

Source: See previous indicator.

Frequency: Annual issued about November based on September information.

Base Year: 1978

Caution: Neither ethnicity nor teacher turnover information is available from this source.

B. POST-SECONDARY AND ADULT EDUCATION

INDICATOR: POST-SECONDARY ENROLMENT

Data: Number of students funded for post-secondary education in Southern Canada and for some Thebacha programs; number of applications for funding; number of non-completions.

Level: Community

Source: Same as previous indicator and also
Student Services
Department of Education
Jim Walker/Wally Serediak: 873-7669

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1982

Caution: All native students may receive funding for post-secondary education if they attend a program which lasts more than one year. Information is available on program types as well. Students funded by another agency, such as CEIC would not be included in these statistics. (Note: Total enrolment is also available for Thebacha College, but not by community).

INDICATOR: CEIC SPONSORED TRAINING

Data: Number of sponsored students and enrolment per course in CEIC sponsored training programs.

Level: Community

Source: Finance
Department of Education
Corney Hunchak: 873-7454

Frequency: Annual based on fiscal year.

Base Year: 1977

Caution: Courses run for different lengths of time and the same person could attend more than one course. No information on completion rates is kept (at this source). Changes in numbers may reflect CEIC criteria (which should be examined), and the number of people who meet them.

INDICATOR: EXTENSION ENROLMENT

Data: Types of courses and number of students enrolled in Thebacha College Extension programs.

Level: Community

Source: Registrar, Thebacha College (Fort Smith)
Don Branigan/Ella Schulz: 873-7581

Frequency: Monthly

Base Year: 1980 academic year.

Caution: There is no information on completion rates.

INDICATOR: TUK TECH TRAINING

Data: Enrolment in Tuk Tech courses and number of students from outside the Delta.

Level: By course.

Source: Co-ordinator, Tuk Tech (Tuktoyaktuk)
Mike McCutcheon: 977-7724

Frequency: Annual report available after the end of term (usually May).

Baseline: 1983 - previous years information inaccessible.

Caution: Courses at Tuk Tech are mainly for people in the Beaufort region. However if there is insufficient application, spaces are filled by people from other parts of the NWT or the Yukon. An increase in the enrolment from outside the region may indicate that the pool of residents who meet the CEIC criteria for sponsorship has been exhausted.

INDICATOR: EXPLORATION AGREEMENT TRAINING ACTIVITY

Data: Number of types of training positions and total number of northern persons participating in training under exploration activity agreement.

Level: See Exploration Agreement employment under Wage employment - Demand.

INDICATOR: APPRENTICESHIP

Data: Number of apprentices in government, private and unregistered positions.

Level: Community

Source: Economic Development
Department of Education (Inuvik)
Murray Cutten: 979-7165

Frequency: Monthly update of new apprentices.

Base Year: 1974

Caution: No information is reported on the sex and ethnic origin of apprentices. The number of appentices depends to a large extent on publicity and on the number of places made available. In other words, apprenticeship may indicate some training but not necessarily the level of economic activity.

IX. COMMUNITY CONTROL

Community control is not readily quantifiable. However, participation in decision making about and the delivery of government services was one concern identified by Carley (1984) and he suggested the number of native government employees as one indicator of participation and ulitmately of control. Beyond this, other information was located which might support more valid, qualitative indicators of this issue.

INDICATOR: GOVERNMENT PERSONNE

Data: Government employee
to sex and ethnic

Level: Community

Source: Finance and Admini
Department of Pers
Al Delmage: 873-7

Frequency: Monthly

Base Year: 1982

Caution: The information is
requested from the
reports require ab
noted that turnove
information are no
about 1986, and wo

by occupation title according
rigin.

ration
nnel
7

not reported and must be officially
contact person listed. Special
ut 24 hours notice. It should be
information and succession path
yet available, should be available
d make this a more meaningful indicator.

INDICATOR: AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Data: Number of people in inservice and apprenticeship positions in the territorial government. (May be available by gender).

Level: Region: Inuvik and Kitikmeot (by community too).

Source: Staff Training
Department of Education
Dave Sproule: 873-7938

Frequency: Monthly

Definitions: This is the GNWT affirmative action program. Inservice and apprenticeship training are provided for officer level and trade positions. Trainees are hired according to the following priorities.

1. Born in the NWT and a lifelong resident.
2. Raised in the NWT with at least 8 years schooling here.
3. Lived over 50% of life in the NWT with at least 5 years schooling here.
4. Ten year resident.
5. None of the above.

Caution: Currently most trainees fall into the first two categories and almost all are native northerners. If used as an indicator, the priority categories in operation should be noted. There may also be some double counting with respect to the previous indicator.

INDICATOR: LOCAL GOVERNMENT POWERS

Data: Community status as settlement, hamlet, town etc., and turnover in leadership.

Level: Community

Source: Community Data Listing published by Municipal Affairs Department of Local Government
Judy Noseworthy/Norm McLeod: 873-7533

Frequency: 3 or 4 times per year.

Caution: Although community status will change slowly, it is one indication of greater local government authority and responsibility. Using this report, it is also possible to monitor changes such as turnover in positions of mayor or chairperson and in the administrative officer - changes which could only be interpreted with qualitative information.

INDICATOR: INFORMATION ACC

Data: General circula
at in-library p
government issu

Level: Community

Source: Chief
Library Service
Marian Pape: 8

Frequency: Annual - availa

Base Year: Circulation sta
Interlibrary lo
In-Library prog

Caution: Although this i
supportive qual
as "information
reflect to some
the above stati
program.

ESS

tion statistics; number of and attendance
rograms related to native culture and/or
es; number of interlibrary requests.

(Hay River)
3-6531

le in March for previous calendar year.

istics: 1972
ns: 1978
ams: 1985

a very indirect indicator which needs
tative data, the north is described
poor". Since library use and development
extent, information seeking levels,
tics might have some use in the monitoring

X. THE MEDIA

Concerns related to mass media are also difficult to quantify. No television is produced in the Beaufort region but three programs are produced in Yellowknife: Focus North, Northland and the Dene Series (in Dene). All are documentary programs with uncatalogued content. The CBC in Yellowknife could provide information about changes in production activity.

CBC Radio in Inuvik does produce programs in four languages: Loucheux, Slavey, Inuktitut and English. The absence of information, however, on television and radio audience creates a significant gap.

INDICATOR: LOCAL CONTENT

Data: Radio Program Log

Source: CBC Inuvik
Juanita Hagemain: 979-4411

Frequency: Weekly log sent to CRTC in Toronto; copy kept in station.

Base Year: 1983 - two years of logs are kept on file.

Caution: This may be very unwieldly but could provide an indication of hours of native programming. The listenership limitation applies and any quantitative data would require qualitative support.

INDICATOR: COMMUNITY LEVEL MEDIA

Data: Existence and number of community radio stations and newspapers.

Level: Community

Source: Public Affairs
Department of Information

Caution: A binder is kept, last updated in 1984, with the stations, newspapers and contact persons. It may be difficult to identify changes.

XI. WELFARE DEPENDENCY

The information available on welfare dependency is fairly extensive. It can be broken down to provide a very detailed picture of the welfare needs and reasons for the needs in a community.

The indicators included here present a broad view of the use of social assistance in each community. As Carley indicated, communities may have chronic cases of welfare dependency which will not be affected by increased wage opportunities. People in this group might include those recipients over age 55 listed in the final indicator.

INDICATOR: SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

Data: Number of social assistance recipients by age, education and economic reasons.

Level: Community

Source: Social Service Programs
Department of Social Services
Yellowknife
Dick Clarke: 873-7160

Frequency: Monthly

Base Year: 1980

Caution: Economic reason is as determined by the social worker after discussion with the client. The client does not fill in the application for assistance on his own.

When looking at social assistance statistics on a monthly basis, it is important to recognize monthly fluctuations. There is a yearly pattern of highs and lows in social assistance requests.

The community listed is the community where the assistance was given. This is not necessarily the recipient's home community. Transients may affect the data.

Data prior to 1980 is on a federal system.

INDICATOR: SOCIAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES

Data: Dollar value of social assistance expenditures by need.

Level: Community

Source: Social Service Programs
Department of Social Services
Yellowknife
Dick Clarke: 873-7160

Frequency: Monthly

Base Year: 1980

Caution: Need is determined by the social worker after discussions with the client.

See previous indicator on monthly fluctuations the community, and pre-1980 data.

INDICATOR: TIME ON ASSISTANCE

Data: Length of time an individual or family has been receiving social assistance.

Level: Community

Source: Social Services Programs
Department of Social Services
Yellowknife
Dick Clarke: 873-7160

Frequency: Monthly

Base Year: 1980

Caution: See previous indicator.

INDICATOR: PER CAPITAL PAYMENTS

Data: Per capita social assistance payments.

Level: Community

Source: Social Service Program
Department of Social Services
Yellowknife
Dick Clarke: 873-7160

Frequency: Monthly

Base Year: 1980

Caution: See previous indicator.

The accuracy of per capita payments depends on the accuracy of the population figures used to do the calculations.

INDICATOR: OLDER ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

Data: Number of social assistance recipients over age 55.

Level: Community

Source: Social Service Programs
Department of Social Services
Yellowknife
Dick Clarke: 873-7160

Frequency: Monthly

Base Year: 1980

Caution:

XII. FAMILY LIFE

The issues of family life has been divided into the two areas of youth and the elderly. Although Carley identified juveniles as a separate issue, the nature of the indicators allow for the consideration of juveniles under the area of youth.

Carley was concerned with the erosion of the quality of family life and extended family life. These indicators alone cannot be used to determine if this erosion has occurred. These indicators in the family life area are difficult to quantify. Family life is better judged by qualitative factors.

A. YOUTH

INDICATOR: DEPARTMENTAL ADOPTIONS

Data: Number of adoptions which involved Social Services.

Level: Community

Source: Social Service Programs
Department of Social Services
Yellowknife
Mary Beauchamp: 873-7943

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1981

Caution: Adoptions are listed under the community where the child is placed, not where the child came from. The Department of Social Services does not usually place a child in the same community it came from.

INDICATOR: CUSTOM ADOPTIONS

Data: Number of custom adoptions.

Level: Community

Source: Social Service Programs
Department of Social Services
Yellowknife
Mary Beauchamp: 873-7943

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1981

Caution: Custom adoptions are privately arranged adoptions which do not go through the usual adoption procedures.

These adoptions are listed under the community where the child is placed, not where the child came from.

INDICATOR: CHILDREN IN CARE

Data: Number of children in care by sex and age.

Level: Community

Source: Social Service Programs
Department of Social Services
Yellowknife
Mary Beauchamp: 873-7943

Frequency: Monthly

Base Year: 1981

Caution: The introduction of the Federal Young Offenders Act has changed the profile of the active case load significantly for comparison purposes, the effect of the Act must be recognized. The Y.O. Act went into effect April 1, 1985.

An increase in the number of children in care can be the result of many things. There may be more problems in homes or there may be a difference in the training of the social workers in the community. The Department of Social Services has a policy of trying to keep families together so children in care may indicate a social worker who has no other method of dealing with the situation.

INDICATOR: SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

Data: Number of single-parent families.

Level: Community

Source: National Census Data through
GNWT Bureau of Statistics
Nunda Rao: 873-7653

Frequency: Every 5 years with about a 2 year delay in information release.

Base Year: 1976 for Inuvik
1981 for other communities.

Caution: Although the information is available from 1961, it is not available at the community level until 1981. The census uses random rounding for confidentiality reasons. Where a community apparently has 5 single-parent families, in reality it will have beween 1 and 9 of these families. This rounding distorts the actual figures, particularly in small communities.

INDICATOR: YOUNG OFFENDERS

Data: Number of persons sentenced under the Young Offenders Act by offense and age.

Level: Community

Source: Social Services Program
Department of Social Services
Yellowknife
Bill Tozer: 873-7708

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1985

Caution: The information is available from a manual system at the present time but will be computerized in the future.

The whole area of statistics on Young Offenders is sensitive because of the high need for confidentiality. The Y.O.A. only applies to people under the age of 17. Information is available at the community level but will not be released. Serious consideration of the use of the information would be made by Social Services before agreeing to release any statistics on Young Offenders.

B. THE ELDERLY

INDICATOR: ELDERLY

Data: Forecast of number of elderly (senior citizens) by ethnicity.

Level: Community

Source: Bureau of Statistics
G.N.W.T.
Nunda Rao: 873-7753

Frequency: Semi-annually

Base Year: June 1981

Caution: Numbers provided are estimates based on national trends. They are consistent with Statistics Canada data. Ethnic distribution is also an estimate.

INDICATOR: CANADA PENSION PLAN

Data: Canada Pension Plan benefits by type.

Level: Territorial

Source: Bureau of Statistics
G.N.W.T.
Yellowknife
Nunda Rao: 873-7653

Frequency: Quarterly

Base Year: 1967

Caution:

INDICATOR: OLD AGE SECURITY

Data: Number of pensioners in month of March and net pension paid during year.

Level: Territorial

Source: Bureau of Statistics
G.N.W.T.
Yellowknife
Nunda Rao: 873-7653

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1967

Caution: This number includes all persons receiving some form of old age security such as GAS and SPA.

INDICATOR: SENIORS SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFIT

Data: Number of senior citizens receiving the supplementary benefit for seniors.

Level: Community

Source: Social Services Program
Department of Social Services
Yellowknife
Dick Clarke: 873-7160

Frequency: Monthly

Base Year: 1980

Caution: Senior citizens must initially apply to receive the supplementary benefit. Those age 65 and over can get the SSB as well as those between 60 and 65 who are either married to a living pensioner or widowed but were receiving the benefit before being widowed.

XIII. HEALTH

The health indicators have been divided into three categories: range of services, physical health and mental health. Many of the health indicators are easily quantifiable.

These indicators represent only some of the data collected on health matters by Health and Welfare Canada. Due to the sensitivity of the information, additional indicators would only become available if a formal request was made and HWC approved the request. These additional indicators include items such as staffing and abortions. All readily available Health and Welfare Canada indicators are found in the Annual Report on Health Conditions in the Northwest Territories.

A. RANGE OF SERVICES

INDICATOR: HEALTH FACILITIES

Data: The rate capacity for each health facility and type of facility.

Level: Community

Source: Hospital Operations
Department of Health
Yellowknife
George Gilles: 872-7721

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1967

Caution: This indicates capacity, not actual usage of each facility. Upon request, actual usage may also be made available.

INDICATOR: PHYSICIANS

Data: Number of physicians contracted by GNWT.

Level: Regional

Source: Health Programs and Standards
Department of Health
Yellowknife
Margaret Dunn: 873-7748

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1982 by GNWT
1967 - 1982 by Federal Health Department

Caution: Physicians for the Kitikmeot region are contracted out of Yellowknife.

This number is not necessarily the complete number of doctors in a region. There may be private physicians in the area. As well, this number does not include specialists who visit a region on a very short-term basis.

This figure also provides no indication of the frequency of visits to each community. This information is not available.

INDICATOR: NURSING STATIONS

Data: Hours spent on duty by task category (active treatment, public health, administration, education) divided into patients and services.

Level: Community

Source: Health and Welfare Canada
Medical Services Branch
Health Management Information System
Yellowknife
Kathy Praamsma: 920-8720

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1982

Caution: These figures are not accurate to the minute but are an estimate made by the nurses as to how they spent their time.

INDICATOR: PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Data: Numbers of people serviced by public health services category and frequency.

Level: Zone (Regional)

Source: Health and Welfare Canada
Medical Services Branch
Health Management Information System
Yellowknife
Kathy Praamsma: 920-8620

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1982

Caution: Although there may be scattered information prior to 1982, a computerized system was installed in 1982 which allowed the collection of very detailed information.

Information is collected at the community level but is not released at this level. Due to the size of many communities, statistics would have the effect of opening individuals' private records for public scrutiny.

If a person was helped in more than one area of public health services in one visit, all services would be recorded.

INDICATOR: DENTAL OFFICERS

Data: Number of patients seen and type of work done by dental officers.

Level: Zone (Regional)

Source: Health and Welfare Canada
Medical Services Branch
Health Management Information System
Yellowknife
Kathy Praamsma: 920-8620

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1954

Caution: There is no indication of which communities are visited and how often.

Dental officers include all dental professionals and paraprofessionals but do not include dental therapists.

INDICATOR: DENTAL THERAPISTS

Data: Number of patients seen and type of work done by dental therapists.

Level: Community

Source: Health and Welfare Canada
Medical Services Branch
Health Management Information System
Yellowknife
Kathy Praamsma: 920-8620

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1954

Caution: Dental therapists are specially developed dental auxiliaries trained to operate solitary clinics based within one community. They provide primary care.

B. PHYSICAL HEALTH

INDICATOR: LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES

Data: Rate of babies with birth weight of 2.6 kg or less per 100 births.

Level: Zone (Regional)

Source: Health and Welfare Canada
Medical Services Branch
Health Management Information System
Yellowknife
Kathy Praamsma: 920-8620

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1954

Caution: Rates can be determined by ethnicity but only at a territorial level. The ethnicity of the child is considered to be the same as the mothers with no recognition of the father's ethnicity.

There is assumed to be a link between the birth weight of the baby and the overall health and nutrition of the mother. A decline in this rate may be associated with improved health services in an area.

Low birth weight rates do not distinguish between premature and full-term babies.

INDICATOR: INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Data: Rate of deaths within first year per 1000 live births.

Level: Zone (Regional)

Source: Health and Welfare Canada
Medical Services Branch
Health Management Information System
Yellowknife
Kathy Praamsma: 920-8620

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1954

Caution: The rate can be determined by ethnicity but only at a Territorial level. The ethnicity is based solely on the mother's ethnicity and ignores the father so it is not a particularly accurate measure.

The infant mortality rate comes from the neonatal (under 28 days) death rate and the post neonatal (28 - 365 days) death rate.

INDICATOR: LIFE EXPECTANCY

Data: Life expectancy at age 1 by sex.

Level: Territorial

Source: Statistics Canada Data through
GNWT Bureau of Statistics
Yellowknife
Nunda Rao: 873-7653

Frequency:

Base Year:

Caution: Life expectancy is done at the Territorial level because of the number of people required to make the estimate. This is also the reason why the figures are not ethnic specific. Although this information has been published, it has been on an irregular basis. The information cannot be traced back on regular intervals.

If required, life expectancy can be calculated at the territorial level by the Bureau of Statistics.

INDICATOR: TYPES OF ILLNESS

Data: Number of patients seen and services rendered for active treatment by category of disease.

Level: Zone (Regional)

Source: Health and Welfare Canada
Medical Services Branch
Health and Management Information System
Yellowknife
Kathy Praamsma: 920-8620

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1982

Caution:

INDICATOR: INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Data: Number of cases of infectious diseases by type.

Level: Zone (Regional)

Source: Health and Welfare Canada
Medical Services Branch
Health Management Information System
Yellowknife
Kathy Praamsma: 920-8620

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1954

Caution: Only those cases where active treatment was sought are included. An increase in the number of cases may not indicate an increase in the incidence of the disease. Instead, it may indicate an increase in available health services or an increase in the willingness to go for treatment.

INDICATOR: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Data: Number of cases of gonorrhea (confirmed and unconfirmed); rate per 100,000 population.

Level: Zone (Regional)

Source: Health and Welfare Canada
Medical Services Branch
Health Management Information System
Yellowknife
Kathy Praamsma: 920-8620

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1954

Caution: These numbers only include those who sought active treatment. An increase in the number of cases may not indicate an increase in the incidence of the disease. Instead, it may indicate an increase in available health services or in the willingness of local people to go for treatment.

There is information by age group and ethnicity but it is only available on a territorial basis.

INDICATOR: CAUSE OF DEATH

Data: Number of deaths by cause of death by ethnicity and sex; by cause of death by age and sex; cancer deaths by body site, ethnicity and sex or age and sex; accidents, injuries and violent deaths by method, ethnicity and sex or age and sex.

Level: Territorial

Source: Health and Welfare Canada
Medical Services Branch
Health Management Information System
Yellowknife
Kathy Praamsma: 920-8620

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1954

Caution: Cause of death refers to the primary cause of death. There may have been other factors involved but only the primary cause of death is categorized. For example, if a patient has very advanced cancer and catches pneumonia as a result of his weakened condition, his death will be categorized as cancer, not pneumonia.

C. MENTAL HEALTH

INDICATOR: SUICIDES

Data: Number of suicides by method, ethnicity and sex; method, age and sex; age, ethnicity and sex.

Level: Territorial

Source: Suicide Register
Medical Services Branch
Health Management Information System
Yellowknife
Kathy Praamsma: 920-8620

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1954

Caution: Suicide information is presented at the territorial level in an attempt to preserve the anonymity of the people involved.

Only a small proportion of all suicides are actually reported as such. Many are hidden in the accidents, injuries and violence cause of death category. Unsuccessful suicide attempts are seldom reported as such if reported at all. Both successful and unsuccessful suicide attempts are difficult to quantify accurately. Professionals in the field believe these statistics may represent as few as 20% of all actual cases.

XIV. ALCOHOL USE

These indicators of alcohol use cover a variety of alcohol-related services. Although the use of alcohol is commonly linked to most of the issues in this study, it is difficult to find any indicator which directly measures alcohol use or abuse in a community. These indirect indicators are imperfect substitutes, for example:

Some of these indicators may reflect the level of active concern in a community with regard to alcohol-associated problems. This may have little or a lot to do with actual alcohol use in the community.

INDICATOR: LIQUOR SALES

Data: Dollar value of sales at Inuvik Liquor Store separated into categories of beverage (spirits, wine, beer).

Level: By store.

Source: GNWT Liquor Licensing Board
Annual Report
Hay River
Carol Kinsman: 874-2100

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1968

Caution: The Inuvik Liquor Store provides alcohol to all of the Beaufort region communities except Coppermine, which is served by the Yellowknife Liquor Store. There is no reliable way of determining how much liquor goes to each community. Some of the liquor bought in Inuvik is purchased by transients which inflates the sales. However, some Beaufort region residents bring in alcohol from Yellowknife and southern cities which provides some balancing of the transient effect.

INDICATOR: ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAMS

Data: Number and type of alcohol and drug programs.

Level: Community

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services
Department of Social Services
GNWT
Yellowknife
John Campbell: 920-8005

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1980

Caution: This information is not in published form but is easily accessible. The programs range from residential treatment programs to community programs. Funding for the programs is provided jointly by the Territorial and Federal Governments.

INDICATOR: ALCOHOL AND DRUG CONTRIBUTIONS

Data: Amount of money (contributions) provided for alcohol and drug programs.

Level: Community

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services
Department of Social Services
GNWT
Yellowknife
John Campbell: 920-8005

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1980

Caution: This information is not in published form but is easily accessible. It can also be given on a per capita basis by community. Using the per capita amounts may not be accurate. It would only be as accurate as the population estimates used in the calculation.

INDICATOR: ALCOHOL AND DRUG WORKERS

Data: Number of people trained by Alcohol and Drug Services to work in alcohol and drug programs.

Level: Community

Source: Alcohol and Drug Services
Department of Social Services
GNWT
Yellowknife
John Campbell: 920-8005

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1980

Caution: This information is not in published form but is easily accessible. This is not the number of people who are actually working in the alcohol and drug programs. It is the number of people who have received training.

INDICATOR: ALCOHOL OFFENCES

Data: Number of convicted offenders.

Level: Community

Source: Policy, Planning and Support Services
Department of Social Services
Yellowknife
Penny Johnson: 920-8924

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1977

Caution: In using these numbers, it is important to remember that these are only those actually convicted of an alcohol offence and that there is officer's discretion involved in the laying of charges. There may be cases where alcohol was involved but the charges did not relate to alcohol.

XV. PUBLIC SAFETY

The indicators for public safety focus on the level of crime against people and property and the level of police protection in an area. Data is collected at a level which will present as true a picture as possible, eliminating as much officer and judicial discretion as possible.

INDICATOR: RCMP

Data: Number of RCMP

Level: Community

Source: Operational Statistics Reporting System
RMCP "G" Division
Yellowknife
Cpl. R.G.J. Lamabe: 920-8332

Frequency: Monthly

Base Year: 1985

Caution: The current year's information can be obtained from "G" Division in Yellowknife. For prior years' information, it is necessary to go to the RCMP archives in Ottawa. The address can be obtained from the Yellowknife contact.

The number of RCMP in each community includes special constables as well as regular force members.

INDICATOR: CRIMINAL CODE REPORTED OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS

Data: Number of Criminal code reported offenses against persons.

Level: Detachment

Source: Operational Statistics Reporting System
RCMP "G" Division
Yellowknife
Cpl. R.G.J. Lamabe: 920-8332

Frequency: Monthly

Base Year: 1983, prior to 1983 available through Statistics Canada.

Caution: Reported offenses are used as an indicator rather than convictions. Of all the "countable" points possible on a continuum ranging from actual number of crimes to numbers of persons convicted, the number of reported offenses is the least affected by human discretion on the part of police and judges.

INDICATOR: CRIMINAL CODE REPORTED OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

Data: Number of Criminal code reported offenses against property.

Level: Detachment

Source: Operational Statistics Reporting System
RCMP "G" Division
Yellowknife
Cpl. R.G.J. Lamabe: 920-8332

Frequency: Monthly

Base Year: 1983, prior to 1983 available through Statistics Canada.

Caution: See previous indicator.

INDICATOR: PROBATION

Data: Probation caseload by sex.

Level: Community

Source: Policy, Planning and Support Services
Department of Social Services
Yellowknife
Penny Johnson: 920-8924

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1977

Caution:

INDICATOR: CONVICTIONS

Data: Number of admissions to N.W.T. correctional facilities by offense, age and sentence length.

Level: Community

Source: Corrections
Department of Social Services
Yellowknife
Stan Mounsey: 920-8922

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1977

Caution: The number of convictions does not necessarily have any relationship to the number of crimes. People may not be convicted because of a judge's discretion or a technical matter.

XVI. HOUSING

The housing indicators provide estimates of the housing situation in each community. There are no accurate indicators for measuring the extent to which a community's housing needs are being met. There are also no good indicators for housing standards or dealing with the area of overcrowding.

By using a combination of the indicators, it is possible to get some idea of the public and private housing balance in each community.

INDICATOR: PUBLIC HOUSING

Data: Inventory of public housing units.

Level: Community

Source: Northwest Territories Housing Corporation
P.O. Box 2100
Yellowknife
Jim Atkin: 873-7858

Frequency: Annual, Quarterly, Monthly

Base Year: 1985

Caution: This inventory includes only public housing controlled by the NWTHC. The inventory is not published at this time. It will be available beginning in the fall of 1985 as a result of a new computerized system being implemented by the corporation. This system will provide inventories upon request. The inventories will be current (allowing a short period for new input).

There are inventories available for previous years. However, these inventories are not standardized and no realistic comparisons can be made between them.

INDICATOR: NEW PUBLIC HOUSING

Data: Units approved for construction by the NWT Housing Corporation's Board of Directors.

Level: Community

Source: Northwest Territories Housing Corporation
Annual Report
Yellowknife
David Miller: 873-7852

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1974

Caution: These are units, described by type, which have been approved for construction. They are not completed units. Completion of these units will take at least one year.

INDICATOR: HOUSING STOCK

Data: Number and type of housing available.

Level: Community

Source: National census data through
GNWT Bureau of Statistics
Yellowknife
Nunda Roa: 873-7653

Frequency: Every 5 years with about a 2 year delay in information release.

Base Year: 1981 census is first year available at the community level.

Caution: New residents are not included in the count. The census tends to capture mainly occupied private dwellings.

The census is randomly rounded up and down for confidentiality reasons. For example, if 5 type x houses are listed, in reality there are between 1 and 9 type x houses. In small communities, this round figure could seriously distort the actual figures.

INDICATOR: HOUSING

Data: Inuvik housing by type.

Level: Community

Source: Town of Inuvik
Inuvik
Tom Detlor: 979-2607

Frequency: Annual

Base Year:

Caution: This information has been gathered in a study format twice (1976, 1981). Although it is not in a published form, the contact suggested the information could be collected in a day.

This information reflects all public and private housing in Inuvik. Unlike Statistics Canada information, these figures are not rounded.

INDICATOR: NWT HOUSING CORPORATION REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Data: Revenues and Expenses

Level: Regional

Source: Finance and Administration
NWT Housing Corporation
Yellowknife
Paul Chenery: 873-7849

Frequency: Annual

Base Year: 1974

Caution: The revenues and expenses can be broken down into capital and operations area. The operations area can be further divided into items dealing with housing associations, rental revenue, and salaried staff.